

# WEATHER FORECAST:

Rain; Colder Saturday

(Full Report on Page Two.)

NUMBER 10,085.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1917.

COMPLETE

AFTERNOON EDITION

With 1:30 Wall Street.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## CARMEN SEEK RAISE FOR ALL IN WAGE RATE

Demand for General Increase  
Goes to Heads of W. R.  
& E. Co.

ALSO WANT NEW SCHEDULE

Union Will Ask Same Agree-  
ment With Capital Trac.  
tion Company.

Demands for a flat rate of 35 cents an hour as pay for all motormen and conductors, and 40 cents an hour for all car men required to work on Sundays and holidays, were made upon the Washington Railway and Electric Company today by the employees' union.

Identical demands will be made upon the Capital Traction Company, according to George Wilbur, and Garth Calderhead, president and secretary, respectively, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 653. The demands, which are included in a memorandum of agreement presented to President Clarence L. King by a committee of Washington Railway and Electric employees, and to be submitted to President George E. Hamilton, of the Capital Traction Company, include several changes in present working conditions and a revision of schedules.

Extra Pay for Sundays.

The two most striking differences between the demands submitted today and the working agreement signed on March 11 of last year which brought the seven-day street car strike to an end, are those providing for the increase of 8 cents an hour in the present maximum wage level, and the demand for extra pay on Sundays and holidays.

Officials of the union, however, said that the demands for changes in the working conditions are of equal importance and concern to the motormen and conductors.

On both of the lines the present wage scale runs from 23 1/2 to 27 cents an hour. The new working agreement provides for the abolition of all scales, and the inauguration of a flat rate of pay of 35 cents an hour for each and every motorman, irrespective of the length of time served.

Extra Men Included.

At present, the memorandum states, motormen and conductors are required to work ten years before their pay is increased to 27 cents an hour. Union officials said today that 5 cents more than the 35 cents an hour rate of pay is justified for work performed on Sundays and holidays, when employees in all other walks of life are not required to report for duty.

The memorandum submitted today contains a renewal of the demands made by the union last year for what they consider "proper compensation" for extra men.

The unionists state in their memorandum that extra men are called to the barns and held an hour or more before being put to work, and that their pay does not actually begin until they take cars out on their runs. Today the union leaders reiterated their proposal that extra men be paid full wages for the first hour they spend at the barns waiting for work, and half the regular pay for the other hours which elapse prior to their being sent out.

Seek "Straight" Runs.

Demand is made in the memorandum that the schedule of the companies be revised so that 75 per cent of the runs will be "straight," thus enabling motormen and conductors to complete a day's work within ten hours.

Suggestion is made that 20 per cent of the remaining runs may be of the "swing," or off-and-on character. This, the employees say, will allow motormen and conductors to complete a day's work within twelve hours.

Suggestion is further made that the remaining 5 per cent of the schedule may be revised so as to constitute "swing" runs by which the employees may complete a day's work within fourteen hours.

The demands were placed in the hands of the committee representing the union who negotiated with the officials of the two traction companies for the settlement of last year's strike. Almost to the day, twelve months ago, these same committee members presented the demands which precipitated the strike which for a time seriously crippled, if it did not entirely paralyze, service on the various branches of the two roads.

Declare Workers United.

Officials of the union said today that they believed that the new working agreement would be accepted. They said the present cost of living and the fact that the rate of pay demanded is much lower than that which prevails in a number of other cities, probably would actuate the officials of the two companies. In view of their optimism, over anticipated acceptance of the new agreement, the union men declined to discuss what might happen if the agreement was not accepted.

## SENATE WILL SIT TO CONFIRM CABINET

President Calls on Solons to  
Meet March 5th to Inaugurate  
Marshall.

President Wilson will call an extra session of the Senate for confirmation of his Cabinet and to carry out its part in the inauguration of Vice President Marshall.

The announcement was officially made today in contradiction of unfounded reports that the President might break another precedent and not call the Senate in for the work it usually performs in the inauguration ceremonies.

The official text of the President's proclamation follows: "Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States shall convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice."

## DISASTER IMPENDS, SAYS LLOYD-GEORGE

Warns Commons Gravest Measures  
Are Necessary to  
Keep It Off.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—"Gravest measures are necessary, otherwise there will be disaster," Premier Lloyd-George declared in Commons today, discussing the shortage of British tonnage.

"There is a shortage of tonnage not only for ordinary needs, but for the military necessities as well," the prime minister declared. "More than a million tons of British shipping has been assigned to France as its share. The gravest measures are necessary, otherwise there will be disaster."

Specialty Called Meeting.

The premier addressed a specialty called meeting of the House of Commons on the restriction of imports. His speech had originally been set for Tuesday, but was postponed because it was announced that interchanges between England and her allies on the matter had not been completed.

It was expected Lloyd-George would announce a comprehensive plan of refusing entrance into England of all unnecessary luxuries, permitting utilization of cargo space occupied by such shipments for actual necessities.

Lloyd-George recommended a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly to agricultural workers.

The premier declared that a guarantee of certain minimum prices to be in force for some years must be made to farmers.

Must Have Ore Ships.

"We must have ships to bear iron ore at all costs," the premier asserted.

Lloyd-George proposed to dispense with all non-essential imports, including timber.

The premier asserted that "enormous sacrifices" will be required from the British people to achieve a victory. Such sacrifices, he held, would "test the national spirit."

"The government hopes to deal effectively with the submarine question," he continued, "but it follows that we cannot rest on this hope. There is no sure means to victory without hunting submarines from the deep."

Would Ban Fruits.

In addition to timber, Lloyd-George announced that importation of tomatoes and fruits would be prohibited.

At the outset of his speech, the British premier apologized to the house for his failure to appear yesterday when his speech was scheduled to bring a postponement was made necessary because he was then consulting with French ministers over the problem of restricting imports.

BUILDING FOR BRITAIN

More Than 675,000 Tons of Shipping Under Construction in U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—More than 675,000 tons of shipping for Great Britain are now building in the United States, according to estimates submitted to Congress.

In view of Premier Lloyd-George's strong declaration before the House of Commons, baring England's dire need for bottoms, there was greatest interest here in reports that the Cunard liner was seeking to let contracts for additional ships in American ship yards.

Under orders of the admiralty, Cunard officials refused to discuss the report, but from another source it was learned that the company has placed orders for four 15,000-ton freight carriers, and is negotiating for a dozen more.

Trade newspapers commented today on the unprecedented demand for ship plate.

MAIL DELAY BLOCKS TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—American business here is being tied into knots by delay in mails received here. The last mail received here—that sent January 17—came February 15. There has been no mail since. Failure to receive regular mail is seriously interfering with the business of British concerns having agencies or representatives in the United States as well as with ordinary business correspondence.

## G. O. P. LIKELY TO INSIST UPON EXTRA SESSION

Senate Republicans at Confer-  
ence Discuss Holding Up  
Revenue Bill.

WANT CHECK ON PRESIDENT

Leaders Want Congress on  
Hand in Case of International  
Complications.

As the result of a conference of Republican Senators this morning an extra session of Congress will in all probability be forced.

Many of the Republicans have become convinced Congress should be here while the German crisis is acute and war is threatened.

The conference took no formal action, but it was the general opinion that before the Senate should be fully discussed. Although attempts to filibuster was denied, it quickly became evident in the Senate this afternoon following the conference that the revenue bill was in danger. Republican Senators showed a disposition to kill time with it.

Senator Penrose offered an amendment of a minor nature which caused considerable debate. This led Senator Simmons, in charge of the revenue bill, to say that he could not reach any other conclusion than that the minority would try to prevent passage of the revenue bill, which was necessary to obviate an extra session of Congress.

Would Compel Extra Session.

Both on the Republican and Democratic side talk was current this afternoon that the revenue bill was likely to be blocked and that an extra session would be compelled because of this.

It was also freely admitted that it was not the revenue bill at which the Republicans are aiming so much as it is their purpose to have Congress in session in case of international complications.

It was brought out at the conference today that the Republican Senators expect President Wilson to address the two Houses on the German crisis not later than Monday. They understand that he will ask the broadest authority for the protection of American rights at sea.

Want Congress On Hand.

While they do not see their way clear to prevent the President from getting this authority, many of them feel that Congress should be here while the authority is being exercised. Opposition to the revenue bill, and especially to the excess profits tax, is one of the factors in the situation, but it is not the principal one which is influencing a number of the Republicans to take the view there should be an extra session. Only a few of the Senators are of the opinion that to grant blanket authority to the President would mean war. They believe the presence of Congress would have a restraining influence on the Administration.

TO BREAK FOOD COMBINE

Measure Would Empower President

To Smash "Corners."

An amendment to the revenue bill empowering the President to seize food stuffs "wrongfully held for the purpose of unjust increases in prices" in violation of anti-trust laws, was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lewis, administration whip.

VOTE TODAY ON PAY RAISE

Conference Reports Bring Clerks'

Salaries Before House.

Conference reports on the legislative appropriation bill of the District of Columbia appropriation bill are scheduled to bring a vote in the House this afternoon on the controversy over legislation for an increase in pay of Government employees.

Both bills present the issues of whether the House will stand by its original plan for increases. The legislative bill was called up this afternoon and minority leader Mann he would demand a separate vote on this controverted section.

The Senate is holding out for the Smoot amendment carrying higher pay increases.

ORLEANS NEARS BORDEAUX

One of First American Ships to Defy

U-Boats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The freighter Orleans, one of the first American ships to defy Germany's submarine, is expected to reach Bordeaux tonight or tomorrow.

Word received at the office of the Oriental Navigation Company, owners of the ship, here today convinced the officials that she has made her voyage in safety.

Alberto Doderok, managing director of the line, in Paris, called President Philip De Ronde that he was leaving Paris for Bordeaux to greet the Orleans.

AMERICAN LINE MEN MEET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Officials of the International Mercantile Marine, operating company for the American line, were called into a conference today by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the line, to discuss the return of the line to the United States.

It was stated the officials took up only routine matters, but it was generally believed the matter might have greater significance, in view of Franklin's Washington visit.

JAPS TO ARM LINERS.

TOKYO, Feb. 23.—The Nippon Yusen Kaishi, Japan's largest steamship line, has decided to arm all merchantmen destined for American and European ports, it was announced today.

Quickest Service To Baltimore

Every Hour on the Hour, Baltimore & Ohio, \$1.75 round trip, Saturdays and Sundays, \$1.50.—Adv.

## EXPECT BREAK WITH AUSTRIA BY NEXT WEEK

President Believed to Plan Trip  
to Congress Tomorrow  
or Monday.

TO MAKE PLEA FOR POWER

Wilson Understood to Be Ready  
to Ask Right to Protect  
U. S. Commerce.

President Wilson is expected to go before Congress tomorrow or Monday and formally announce a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria.

At the same time, it is understood he will explain to the legislative body the entire submarine war zone situation as it stands today, and suggest the adoption of a resolution which will justify him in asking any steps short of a declaration of war, to protect American commerce on the high seas.

It is thought probable that the President will take occasion again to express the hope that the central powers will not go to the extent of unrestricted submarine warfare outlined in the indentic decrees of Germany and Austria.

Shipping Tied Up.

Nevertheless, it is thought, he will call the attention of Congress to the fact that American shipping has been tied up through the practical fears of American shipowners that their vessels will be attacked without warning and sunk.

In consequence of this, it is believed he will indicate, American commerce has been subjected to an intolerable condition of affairs.

In connection with the President's plan to appear before Congress, Republican members of the Senate at a conference today, took the position that an extra session of Congress should be forced in order that the legislative body might be constantly in session during the development of the German crisis. Although no formal understanding was reached, it was indicated that the Republicans will use the filibuster, on pending appropriation bills as a weapon in behalf of an extra session.

The Administration, Mr. Wilson is expected to assert, informed the officials of the American Line and other American ship concerns, that the American Government holds that they have a perfect right to traverse any part of the high seas in the peaceful pursuits of trade, and that the American Government does not recognize as legal the German decree prescribing an area of the high seas within which American commerce cannot be carried on except under impossible restrictions or at the peril of American lives and property being destroyed.

Right To Arm Vessels.

Furthermore, the President is expected to inform Congress, the Administration has advised these shipowners that they have a perfect right to arm their vessels for defense against unlawful attacks.

As a practical proposition, the President will probably say, the American shipowners have found it impossible to obtain through private sources the necessary guns and crews to defend their ships.

The Navy Department has the facilities for supplying the needed armament, it is thought likely he will add, there exists sufficient doubt as to the executive's powers in the premises as to warrant action requiring specific authority from Congress.

Promised to Appear.

Moreover, he will doubtless remind Congress, on the occasion of his announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, he promised the legislative body that before taking any definite measures for the protection of American property

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FUNSTON RITES TOMORROW

Every Wheel in San Francisco to

Stop When Presidio Guns Boom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A battalion of Coast Artillery will meet the train bearing the body of "Fighting Fred" Funston when it arrives here late this afternoon.

The body will be escorted to the city hall, where it will lie in state, draped with American flags, until tomorrow morning, when the funeral will take place.

When the guns at the Presidio tomorrow morning sound the last salute to General Funston, every street car, automobile, and other vehicle will stop, and the entire business of San Francisco will pause momentarily.

BRITISH LOSE THREE MORE

Lloyd's Reports 2,144 Tons U-Boat

Toll of Day.

Three British vessels with a total tonnage of 2,144 tons, sunk on February 22, according to Lloyd's report to the State Department today.

The crews were saved. The vessels were: Steamer Brigade, barge Hugo Hamilton, and the ship Centurion.

DD SEC. DANIELS INJECT

PEACE PROPOSITION IN

BARTHELME'S MESSAGE?

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Under the above heading the Boston Transcript publishes the following article regarding the message of Dr. George Barthelme, of Washington, to his paper, the Cologne Gazette:

"Of the notorious message of George Barthelme, wireless to his paper, the Cologne Gazette, on Feb. 4, from which Secretary Daniels acknowledged to have deleted certain passages, there seems to be two versions. The carbon copy of his message given to the New York Times by Barthelme, Feb. 12, printed Feb. 13—presumably, therefore, the one he filed—is here contrasted with the message as interpreted by the British admiralty wireless and published in The Morning Post, London, Feb. 7. The variations are considerable and some of them of peculiar suggestion in the circumstances, such as the opening sentence of each. The wireless message also suggests the proposing of a 'joint commission for negotiation as to the code governing blockade and submarine warfare'—which is not in the New York Times version—'which offer would naturally induce delay.' It also suggests the German Government should claim the 'terms of the German note have been misunderstood,' etc. Comparison of these two notes as furnished to the New York Times and as caught by the British wireless makes it clear that what was actually filed with the Navy Department should be made public. Is the message as caught by the British admiralty's wireless—the one sent by the Tuckerton operator—the message as Secretary Daniels edited it? Dr. G. W. Kirchwey says he gave it to Barthelme as altered by Secretary Daniels. Who put in the suggestion of how to muddle up the American mind, that the German note was 'misunderstood,' etc.—suggestions that amounted to an instruction on how peace could be preserved with the United States and Germany could yet continue her sinkings of ships other than American? Or in the alternative was the copy furnished to the New York Times a fake? Some portions of the difference as shown in the London copy were printed in other American papers, but when Barthelme gave his copy to the New York Times he stated a 'garbled version' had appeared in these papers."

Barthelme's Message as Given

By Him to the New York Times.

Wireless via Rayville, 2-17, 6 P. M.

Koelnische Zeitung, February fourth. From high sources whose identity cannot be disclosed I am urged, almost implored, to convey to German people and if possible to Government the idea that message should not be construed as indicating any desire on the part of the Government or the people for war with Germany.

Attention is called to following passage: "I refuse to believe in intention German authorities to do in fact what they warned us they will feel at liberty to do," and so forth: "only actual overt acts can make me believe it even now."

Further attention called following sentence: "If this inveterate confidence should unhappily prove unfounded, I shall take liberty coming again before Congress to ask authority to use any means necessary for protection of our seamen and people."

These passages widely construed, I have an expression of confidence some way out might be found; second, not containing any threat of war. Widely shared opinion is President could do nothing else but sever relations to make good former note; now up to Germany to provide an opening. First thing necessary, avoid everything which makes maintenance friendly relations impossible.

Particularly refrain from destruction American ships not carrying contraband, thus inducing a delay of perhaps one month to make permissible limit of submarine activities object of negotiations; such delay offered as special token of ancient friendship 'two countries. Then consider possibility of providing a Hensley resolution for calling conference of powers. These possibilities closed by hasty action. Only four especially marked American ships would remove very bitter impression created by this wholly incomprehensible proviso, hurting the national pride as nothing else. My informants assure in most emphatic manner country is not for war, and will be for war only when forced into it. Only certain small circles clamoring for hostilities, but huge majority praying for peace with honor.

Feel it my solemn duty to inform you about these sentiments and opinions entertained by men of highest standing, noblest character, responsible position, and loftiest ideals and thoroughly good will. Should you deem advisable to exert influence of our great paper, do so, to find way out of situation not yet unavoidable, pregnant with gravest possibilities. I honestly believe country just anxious waiting for one more good word.

GEORGE BARTHELME.

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Secretary Daniels Will Not Discuss Matter.

When Secretary Daniels was shown the article from the Evening Transcript, he pushed it aside and said:

"I haven't time to read it."

"But," Mr. Daniels was told, "the article raises the direct question as to whether you inserted in the Barthelme message certain portions which are indicated in black type."

"I do not care to read it or to discuss it," he replied with an air of finality.

Dr. Barthelme Clouds Issue.

Dr. Barthelme left the whole matter of the dispatch very much in doubt, because, when first informed of the Transcript's story over the telephone this morning, he declared that the message as printed in the New York Times was authentic.

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